Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. IX.] MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1809. [No. 2373.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or more.

ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.
December 8. dtf

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Godsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.
Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.
Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.
☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.
*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15. ctf

NOTICE.

LOST or MISLAID, three Certificates for three Shares in the Capital Stock of the Little River Turnpike Company.—Numbers 310, 311, and 312, issued to me—for the renewal of which application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company on the 20th day of January, 1809.

Richard Bland Lee.
December 13. law4w

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill"
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary [illegible] December, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 18.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *fifth and last instalment* of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
December 26 13t

The Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE *is hereby given*—That an annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the "Act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," at *Long's* tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.
December 23—24 d7t

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.
December 21. dt5htJan.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.
Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24 dts

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Hollard Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's-Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by *perjury*.

John R. Cooke.
December 19. oaw6w

Twenty Dollars *Reward*.

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coatee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.
December 29.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
A Variety of Dry Goods;
—CONSISTING OF—
Fine and second Clothes, Cassimeres, Corduroys, and Velvet, Platillas, Table Cloths, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Ribonds, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.
Dec. 31.

Grocery Store.

I WISH to inform my friends, and the public in general, that I keep a GROCERY STORE in Alexandria, on the corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, in the house lately occupied by Dennis Foley—Also, a good stable for horses—and Lodging and Boarding, and good Entertainment for Travellers.

Edward H. Jacobs.
December 31. d6t

JOHN BAGGETT,

AN Apprentice to the subscribers, absconded from their service about the 10th inst. ONE CENT reward will be given to any person who will bring him back, but no charges.

M. & J. Janney.
12th mo. 31. 3t

The Charitable Marine Society Lottery,

Recommences drawing on the 9th next month.

TICKETS & SHARES,
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE.
THERE has been eight days drawing in this Lottery, and the wheel has gained 8630 dollars, and no higher prize has been drawn than 300 dollars.

TICKETS.

Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains
1 Prize of $ 30,000
1 of 20,000
2 of 10,000
Present price of Tickets, $3 75/100.
December 29.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That an annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the act authorising "the establishment of a *Turnpike Company* in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia;" at *Caton's* tavern, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN HOOFF, *Clerk pro tem.*
December 28. 3t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining the place.

Edmund Denney.
Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) 1aw

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
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Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Coffee,	lb.	27	30
Duck, Russia	bolt.	35	40
Ravens		18	20
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11 50
	box	4	5
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2 50	2 60
Molasses	gal.	55	60
Salt, coarse	bus.	1 35	1 50
fine		1 35	1 50
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10
Pepper		25	30
Piemento		28	30
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1 75	2 25
Gin, Holland		1 75	2
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1 25	1 40
Antigua 3d		1 10	1 20
Windward 2d & 3d		1	1 10
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	13	15
2d & 3d		11	13
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2 25	2 50
Hyson		1 30	1 40
Young Hyson		1 20	1 40
Hyson Skin		90	1
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2 50
Port		1 60	1 75
Lisbon		1 53	1 40
Malaga		1 10	1 20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	9	10
Beef, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*	
—— Prime		*no sales*	
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	*no sales*	
—— Pilot		*no sales*	
—— Ship		*no sales*	
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20
—— Dipt		16	18
Cheese		8	12
Cotton, Upland		19	20
—— Shad	bbl.	7 50	8
—— Mackeral		5 50	8
—— Herrings		3 75	4
Flour, Superfine		4 50	
Grain, Wheat	bus.	75	80
—— Corn		45	60
—— Flaxseed		*none*	
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	14	15
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10	15
Hemp	cwt.	10	12
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125
Pork, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*	
—— Prime		*no sales*	
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	60	65
—— Whiskey		44	45
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.	*none*	
—— Loaf	lb.	20	21
—— Lump		19	20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5	
—— Potomac		3	

PRICK OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	96
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	par
Exchange on London, 105.	

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

I think also, sir, I am warranted in concluding, that if the embargo laws have failed of complete success, their failure has been owing to extraordinary causes, which could neither have been foreseen nor anticipated at the time of the adoption of the measure, and therefore cannot furnish any imputation against its policy or wisdom.

Permit me, now, sir, to make some observations upon the general character of this measure, as well as replies to some of the more general objections brought against it. I have said, sir, that there are no substitutes for the embargo, but *war or submission.* I will now proceed to prove this position—a repeal of the embargo without a substitute, is *submission*, if with a substitute, it is *war.* Gentlemen in the opposition, seem fully sensible of the delicacy and urgency of this part of the question.—— When pressed for their substitute they manifest vast reluctance in producing it.

The gentleman from Delaware, indeed, told us, he was not the pioneer of the administration; I never knew that he was called upon to act in that character; but I hope he will not voluntarily act as the sapper, nor the miner of the administration, especially when he must behold the administration assailed by the two most powerful belligerents in the world, unfortunately aided, I fear too, sir, by a host of domestic sappers and miners, and underminers in the bargain. I am sure, sir, the gentleman will not take upon himself such a character. The gentleman, however, did not withhold from us an intimation, at least of his substitute—an intimation which could not be mistaken. It was war with France. The question, therefore, as to him is at an end upon this point. War is the substitute.

But, the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Hillhouse) after protesting against furnishing any substitute, intimates merely that he is in favor of an armed commerce. Why, sir, do gentlemen in the opposition manifest such a reluctance in producing a substitute, if they have one? They seem to be laboring under an impression that this is a mere question between themselves and the administration; and an unimportant question of ins and outs. The question is certainly of a very different description. It is a question between this nation and foreign nations. It is a question involving our national existence and independence, and the dearest rights of the people.

Let me tell these gentlemen, sir, that the people have a right to demand a substitute from them, if they have one; not merely a vague insinuation to fill up a chasm in a defective argument, but a written proposition, reduced to form, presented for serious consideration; that every word may be strictly examined, and all its bearings seen; then, sir, we should be in a state of preparation to make a choice between such substitute, and the measures of the administration.

Besides, sir, if this obligation were disregarded, every rule of criticism, every principle of common sense would require a substitute. If you criticise upon a sentence in writing, the criticism is incomplete until you shew a better. In law pleadings, if you object to a plea, as defective, you are bound to show a better. And certainly, sir, the magnitude of the question does not lessen the obligation imposed by the ordinary rules of common sense. Again, sir, I hardly could have supposed that gentlemen of such lofty pretensions to wisdom and talents, would have contented themselves with the humble office of finding fault, without furnishing the proper correction. This inactive conduct, this doing nothing for the people, in these dangerous and critical times, can furnish but a poor claim to the people's gratitude and applause.

But, sir, I will consider the gentleman's substitute, even with the glimmering views of it which he has presented. His substitute is an armed commerce. Would he extend it to acts of reprisal? If so, it is immediate war. Would he stop short of that? It would still be war; but of a more inefficient kind. If our vessels are to arm, I presume their arms are to be used in self-defence; they would be used against both the belligerents. In the present temper of Great Britain, the first gun fired in a spirit of hostility, even with a blank cartridge; or if it were a pop-gun, would be instant war. It would be the signal to her navy to seize upon the whole of our commerce, which would be spread upon the ocean, the moment of raising the embargo. The gentleman's substitute I therefore believe to be war, and war of the most inefficient kind. A repeal of the embargo, without a substitute, is submission. Submission to what! to colonization, to taxation, to tribute!!

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 7.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Quincey's Speech continued.*]

The second branch of the alternatives under consideration is equally deceptive, "*War with both nations.*" Can this ever be an alternative? Did you ever read in history, can you conceive in fancy, a war with two nations, each of whom is at war with the other, without an union with one against the other immediately resulting? It cannot exist in nature. The very idea is absurd. It never can be an alternative whether we shall fight two nations, each hostile to the other. But it may be, and, if we are to fight at all, it is a very serious question, which of the two we are to select as an adversary. As to the third branch of these celebrated alternatives, "*a continuance and enforcement of the present system of commerce,*" I need not spend time to show that this does not include all the alternatives which exist under this head. Since the committee immediately admit that there does exist another alternative, "*partial repeal,*" about which they proceed to reason.

The report proceeds. "*The first*" (abject and degrading submission) "*cannot require any discussion.*" Certainly not. Submission of that quality which the committee assume and with the epithets of which they choose to invest it, can never require discussion at any time. But whether trading under these orders and decrees be such submission, whether we are not competent to resist them, in part, if not in whole, without a total abandonment of the exercise of all our maritime rights, the comparative effects of the edicts of each upon our commerce, and the means we possess to influence or control either, are all fair and proper subjects of discussion. Some of which the committee have wholly neglected, and none of which have they examined, as the house had a right to expect.

The committee proceed "*to dissipate the illusion,*" that there is any "*middle course,*" and to re-assert the position before examined, that "*there is no other alternative than war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system.* This position they undertake to support by two assertions. First, that "*war with one of the belligerents only, would be submission to the edicts and will of the other.*" Second, that "*repeal in whole or in part of the embargo, must necessarily be war, or submission.*"

As to the first assertion, it is a miserable fallacy, confounding coincidence of interest with subjection of will; things in their nature palpably distinct. A man may do what another wills, nay, what he commands and not act in submission to his will, or in obedience to his command. Our interest, or duty may coincide with the line of conduct another presumes to prescribe. Shall we vindicate our independence, at the expence of our social, or moral obligations? I exemplify my idea, in this way. Two bullies beat your door, from which there are but two avenues. One of them forbids you to go by the left, the other forbids you to go by the right avenue. Each is willing that you should pass by the way which he permits. In such case, what will you do? Will you keep house forever, rather than make choice of the path through which you will resume your external rights? You cannot go both ways at once, you must make your election. Yet, in making such election, you must necessarily coincide with the wishes, and act according to the commands of one of the bullies. Yet who, before this committee, ever thought an election of one of two inevitable courses, made under such circumstances, "*abject and degrading submission,*" to the will of either of the assailants. The second assertion, that "*repeal, in whole, or in part of the embargo must necessarily be war, or submission,*" the committee proceed to maintain by several subsidiary assertions. First—"*A general repeal, without arming would be submission to both nations.*" So far from this being true, the reverse is the fact, it would be submission to neither. G. B. does not say "you shall trade with me." France does not say "you shall trade with me." If this was the language of their edicts there might be some color for the assertion of the committee that if we trade with either, we submit. The edicts of each declare you shall not trade with my adversary. Our servile knee-crooking embargo says, "you shall therefore, not trade." Can any submission be more palpable, more "*abject, more disgraceful?*" A general repeal without arming, would be only an exercise of our natural rights, under the protection of our mercantile ingenuity, and not under that of physical power. Whether our merchants shall arm, or not, is a question of political expediency, and of relative force. It may be very true, that we can fight our way to neither country, and yet it may be also very true, that we may carry on a very important commerce with both. The strength of the national arm may not be equal to contend with either, and yet the wit of our merchants be over-match for the edicts of all. The question of arming or not arming, has reference only to the mode, in which we shall best enjoy our rights and not all to the quality of the act trading, during these edicts. To exercise commerce is our absolute right. If we arm, we may possibly extend the field, beyond that which mere ingenuity, would open for us. Whether the extension, thus acquired, be worthy of the risque and expence is a fair question. But decide it either way, now is trading as far as we have ability, made less abject, than not trading at all?"

I come to the second subsidiary assertion. "*A general repeal and arming of merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the worst kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliating upon them.*"

I have before exposed the absurdity of a war with two belligerents, each hostile to the other. It cannot be true therefore, that "*a general repeal and arming our merchant vessels,*" would be such a war. Neither if war resulted, would it be "*war of the worst kind.*" In my humble apprehension, a war, in which our enemies are permitted to plunder us, and our merchants, not permitted to defend their property, is somewhat worse than a war like this; in which, with arms in their hands, our brave seamen might, sometimes, prove too strong for their piratical assailants. By the whole amount of property, which we might be able to preserve, by these means would such a war be better than that in which we are now engaged.—For the committee assure us [p. 14.] that the aggressions, to which we are subject, "*are, to all intents and purposes, a maritime war, waged with both nations against the United States.*"

[*Speech to be continued.*]

PROVIDENCE, *December* 23.

EMBARGO ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the laying on the embargo. The hand of the destroyer has been one year upon us. The American standard was displayed, on the great bridge in this town, at half-mast reversed; evincing the *degradation, humility and distress* which afflict the nation. We hope that we shall yet see better days; but we confess that our political horizon is covered with *many and dark clouds.* The words of sir Richard Steele may be naturalized in this country, and applied to our own rulers.—We are governed by a set of DRIVELLERS, whose FOLLY takes away all DIGNITY from DISTRESS, and makes even CALAMITY RIDICULOUS."

SALEM, *December* 23.

EMBARGO.—It was just ONE YEAR yesterday since the President placed his signature to that act which has spread a general gloom over New England. This fatal anniversary, we are told, was noticed in some of our seaports with all the mournful symbols suited to the occasion.

At the close of the day minute guns were discharged for half an hour at the North Bridge (that memorable spot, where the march of a British regiment was once stopped by our citizens) in sad memorial of the decease of *Commerce.*

BEVERLY, *December* 22.

This being the anniversary of the EMBARGO, the shipping in the harbor very generally had their flags displayed at half mast. The seamen, out of employ, carried a boat through the street with a flag at half mast, as an emblem of the death of Commerce.

BOSTON, *December* 26.

FROM HALIFAX.—The schr. Priam, arrived here on Saturday, from Halifax, in 7 days. She brought dispatches for the British minister at Washington; which were immediately sent on by mail. We received by her a file of Halifax papers to the 16th inst. but they, however, contain few articles of any interest.

The long talked of expedition had sailed under gen. sir George Prevost, late governor of that place—their destination supposed to be for the West Indies. The command of the civil government had devolved on Alex. Croke, esq. as lieut. gov. and military, under major gen. Hunter.

COMMERCIAL.—The following is the head of an act passed during the last session of the British parliament. Any comment on its advantages to this country, would be attended with no other consequences than merely to irritate a people already sore with accumulated wrongs and privations:

Chap. 69.—"An act to permit until the 25th day of March, 1810, sugar and coffee to be exported from his majesty's colonies or plantations to any port in Europe southward of cape Finistere, and corn to be imported from such ports, and from the coast of Africa, into the said colonies and plantations."

An Augusta (Maine) paper contains the following article: "We hear that a number of women a few days since collected in a body at Castine, and went to the gaol, and liberated several prisoners confined there for breaches of embargo laws."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2.

Extracts of private letters from France, communicated for the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

"BORDEAUX, *October 5.*

"All speculation having ceased, and a sensible reduction experienced in the consumption of several articles, owing to their present high prices, render trade dull and business very slow.

"The following are the rates on colonial goods. They will be maintained during the present state of politics.—Brown sugars 240 *a* 250 *frs*; claved 300 *a* 350; Havanna browns 230 *a* 270.—Coffee 4 50 *a* 5. Cocoa 4 25 *a* 5. Long staple cotton, 700 *a* 800; short, 600 *a* 700. Pepper 4 25 *a* 4 50. Indigo 30 *a* 40. Logwood 90 *a* 110. Rustic 90 *a* 100. Dry hidss 120 *a* 140.—Cocoa 4 50 *a* 5. Tobacco 2 50 *a* 3 20; the same topped stemmed will, at all times, sell advantageously. The duty is included in the above prices.

"The GENERAL OPINION is, that A FAVORABLE CHANGE TO AMERICAN NEUTRALITY IS NOT LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE. Our vintage has proved uncommonly abundant. Brandies rate 130 a 135, and are expected to lower to 110 a 120."

"*October 27.*

"The prices of foreign merchandize have experienced a decline of 15 and 20 per cent. They are merely nominal, as no sales are effected at this moment. Eight vessels have arrived from the French islands, loaded with colonial produce."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S

THURSDAY, *December* 29.

INDIAN TRADE.

On motion of Mr. *Blount*,

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act entitled "An act for the establishment of Trading Houses with the Indian tribes"—and also to enquire whether any and what amendments are necessary to the same.

FOREIGN LICENCES.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. PITKIN in the Chair, on the bill for compelling vessels now abroad to return home, and for preventing any citizen of the United States from taking from any foreign power a licence to trade, &c.

Various amendments were made to the details of the bill. The second section, which is intended to prevent vessels from navigating under a foreign licence, was amended, on motion of Mr. *Story*, so as to make the act a misdemeanor, to declare the vessel so offending to be forfeited, and to impose a penalty on the offender of a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars. The first of October was fixed as the day after which this section should take effect.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

The House having taken up the report of the committee of the whole,

Mr. *Bacon* wished the amendments to be negatived, as he thought the first section of the bill (the compelling vessels now out to return home) looked to a continuance of the embargo for a longer period than he wished to contemplate. The second section he was decidedly in favor of.

Mr. *Newton* said if the House were in favor of the first section, he thought they should not be prevented from voting for it, because it might be made use of for electioneering purposes.

Mr *Durel* declared himself opposed to the whole bill. If it was a part of a system, he wished to see the whole of it. It appeared to him to be the sauce introduced before the meat.

Mr *Story* coincided with his colleague Mr. Bacon, in wishing the first section to be struck out. He feared that an impression would be made on the public mind that it was intended to continue the embargo as long as the time allowed by this section [18 months] for vessels beyond the Cape of Good Hope to return.—He was not prepared at this moment to say what vote he might give on the further continuance of the embargo; but he was prepared to say that for *eighteen months* longer, it would not be the policy or redound to the honor of the United States to continue it.—It was a system which operated *indirectly* on the belligerents. After every means had been exausted to preserve peace [as was now nearly the case] he wished to see the nation assume the same attitude, assert the same principles, and maintain the same character, which marked our forefathers—the same that marked them in 1776, & vindicate our rights with honorable and open warfare.—For this reason he was opposed to the first section of the bill because it might convey an impression which for one, he was not willing to sanction. He did not consider the bill as connected with the embargo. The second section was one, he said, which every man possessing the feelings of an American, ought to vote for; for the orders and decrees, to submit to which, the House had declared would be an abandonment of our rights, had closed every avenue of commerce. America was not destined to depend for the exercise of her maritime rights on the smiles or frowns of any foreign nation. She was destined to enjoy a free commerce, and not to take, as a boon, a license to pursue that trade, which she claimed as a right of nature; and the second section of this bill was to prevent a few, who had forfeited all title to the honorable name of Americans, by accepting foreign licences to trade, from disgracing the character of the United States.—He could wish that the first section should be negatived, that Congress might not appear to have legislated on an exising fact; that nothing might be left on record to hand down to posterity the fact that in the short period of thirty years from the declaration of our independence, there had been Americans willing to surrender it. He wished the principle of the second section to be permanent and coexistent with the constitution.

Mr. S. considered the embargo as having been a wise measure; that it had answered all the purposes of precaution; but the time would soon arrive when it must either be effectual or when its effect as a coercive measure might be doubted. He wished to do nothing which should hold out an idea that the embargo would be continued for any great length of time longer. The language made use of for party purposes, which had penetrated into every hovel and been repeated at every fireside in the country, in relation to the embargo was, that it was intended to put the northern states at the feet of the southern, that the north was to be crushed and rendered subservient to the interests of the south.—Mr. Story did not believe a word of it. He had always found the southern gentlemen friends to our commercial rights; and their friendship was on record on the journals of the House. What was the embargo? A stand for commerce; a measure arising from a desire that our merchants might enjoy the benefits and the northern section of the union pursue the fair commerce designed for them by Providence; that it might not be exposed to a gradual consumption and wasting away by the belligerent edicts. And it was because he believed this that he did not wish the first section to afford ground for a renewal of this clamor.

Mr. *Taylor* declared his opinion to be in perfect consonance with that of the gentleman from Massachusetts in regard to the continuance of the embargo. He said that before the expiration of 18 months he also should be prepared to engage in open and honorable warfare, if the embargo did not in a reasonable time procure a redress of our grievances. A period long short of 18 months would have exhausted the patience of the nation and tested the efficacy of the measure. Mr. T. said that there were now no vessels of the U. S. abroad which had not already incurred the penalties of this act by taking out a license. If they had not they would soon fall into the clutches of the belligerents. So that in fact the first section was a work of supererogation. The second section should be adopted independently of the embargo or any other measure. Indeed gentlemen who had voted in favour of the resolution expressive of a determination to resist the belligerent edicts, could not consistently vote against this section for it went to resist one of the most odious parts of an edict of one of the belligerents—that part which requires our vessels to take out licenses in order to pursue their fair commerce.

Mr. *Durell* expressed himself decidedly in favour of the principle, but did not like legislating by piece-meal, passing a section to-day and a section to-morrow, a law to-day and a law to-morrow. He wished to see it connected with a general plan of resistance.

Mr. *Newton* had no idea by the first section of this bill to pledge the house to the continuance of the embargo for 18 months. He considered it no pledge to continue it for six or eight months. If the embargo did not operate as a coercive measure, he was prepared to take that attitude which should by force secure to us that justice we had hitherto in vain attempted to procure in another mode. If the European nations did not meet us in a short time as they ought to do, in amicable arrangements, he was prepared to "cry havock and let loose the dogs of war." As he had no very particular partiality for the first section, in order to accommodate the gentleman from Massachusetts, he would now withdraw his support of it.

Mr. *Masters* tho't the first section of the bill was perfectly proper, and not at all indicative of an intention to continue the embargo when compared with the amendatory embargo law, manning gun boats, &c. which would seem to leave no doubt on the subject.

Mr. *Milnor* opposed the first section but supported the second.

Mr. *Troup* considered the first section superfluous; for our vessels could not now continue abroad except they traded under foreign licenses.

Mr. *Gardner* defended the people of the eastern states from insinuations against their patriotism, and used some arguments to shew that the angry passions should not be excited in the house but rather allayed.

Mr. *Sloan* said he understood some gentlemen to consider the present bill as connected with the embargo; that being the case he had done with it. It was sufficient for him to know that any thing had connection with the embargo to induce him to reject it.

The house struck out the first section—Ayes 73.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* said he had just come in, and wished to understand the grounds on which the decision of the house had just been made.

Mr. *Macon* made a motion that the further consideration of the subject lie on the table to give time for deliberation; which motion however he afterwards withdrew; and

Mr. *Jackson* moved to re-consider the vote just taken.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Macon, Masters, Jackson and Holland, and opposed by Messrs. Story and Rhea.

Mr. *Gardenier* made a speech of half an hour in favor of re-consideration.

When he concluded, a quorum not being present, the house adjourned, ayes 44, at near 5 o'clock.

FRIDAY, *Dec.* 30.

Mr. *Dawson* presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the collector's office from the port of Tappahannock to that of Fredericksburgh, in the state of Virginia, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President transmitting, at the request of the governor, senate and house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, several resolutions adopted by that legislature and approved by the governor, expressing their confidence in the wisdom of the measures pursued by the general government.

A message accompanied the above transmitting a letter from governor Claiborne, respecting certain wandering tribes of Indians.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the committee of post offices and post roads were instructed to bring in a bill for franking the documents transmitted by the President on the 23d instant, and printed by order of the house, (the decrees of belligerents respecting neutral commerce) and such other documents as may from time to time be printed for the use of the members.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from Edward Livingston, of New Orleans, respecting his claim to the Batture.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of 70 masters and mates of vessels in the town of Portland (Main) praying for relief in the present unfortunate situation of their affairs. The petition is written in a technial style, and excited considerable mirth. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the house went into committee of the whole on the resolution reported by the committee on military and naval affairs, for raising, arming, and equipping 50,000 volunteers to serve for two years, Mr. Marion in the chair.

Mr. Nelson spoke in favor of the resolution, which, he said, had been predicated on the broadest foundation without any thing to do with the details of the bill which would be brought in. He said it was probable these men would be wanting before a bill could pass, and the troops be raised; and he hoped the resolution would immediately pass the committee, that no delay might be had in bringing in the bill.

After some conversation the resolution was agreed to, and the committee rose, and reported it without amendments; when it was immediately taken up by the house; a spirited debate ensued: Mr. Eppes supporting, and Messrs. Gardenier and Quincy opposing the resolution.

Mr. Macon moved to strike out the numbers in the resolution, so as to let it read: 'Resolved, that it is expedient immediately to raise, arm, and equip, volunteers, to serve for the term of years."

The first member of the amendment did not prevail. The last was adopted; and the question on the resolution was then taken by ayes and noes; and carried—Ayes 76, Noes 34.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the resolution was referred to the committee who reported it, with instructions to report by bill.

A bill was reported in pursuance of the resolution offered by Mr. Newton, respecting the franking of documents, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on by the subscribers under the firm of *Jamieson* and *Anderson*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent:—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late concern, will bring them in without delay for settlement; and those who are indebted to them will please come forward and settle the same.

Andrew Jamieson
FOR SELF AND
John Jamieson,
Robert Anderson.

January 2 3t

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Alexandria, (Col.) January 1st, 1809.

A.

John Andrews, Hannah Adams, Alexander S. Addison.

B.

Sophia Bland, John Baggett, James and Charles Barry, Sarah Barnes, James Bullock, Thomas Burch.

C.

Cyrus Cooper, John Campbell, John Clopper, John Carlton, 2, Captain Chambard, Ruth Carnes, Whiting Cook, Jos. Crandell, Susanna Carpenter, John Cadden, John Conpell, John R. Cook, Mrs. Colston, Richard Chester, Mary Cochran, Josiah Cleaveland.

D.

Mayer Derkhime, Thomas Diggs, Thomas Darnes, William Davis, Benj. T. Dulany, Marcus Dannison. John Davidson, Chas. S. Dade, John S. Davis, Edmond Denny, John Darne.

E.

Charles Eckle, John C. Ehlers, John Elliott.

F.

W. A. Fitzgerald, Job Fallis, M'Carty Fitzhugh, Susan French, Charlotte Fitzhugh, Zebulon Furguson.

G.

John Graham, Jesse Garner, Nicholas Greenham.

H.

Mrs. Hessilins, Alexander Henderson, 2, Francis Hemersley, James Hunter, John Hunter, Jacob Hazelton, John Holland, Peter Hutchens, Grafton D. Hanson, H. Huston, Raphael Hodskin, Samuel Henson, Mary Hamenton, Thomas Halbert, Wm. Holliday, Caleb Hesse, Geo, Howland.

J.

Roger Jones, Mary-Ann Johnson, Wm. Joy.

K.

William Kenne, Benjamin King, Joshua Kidwell, Reuben Kirk.

L.

Zachariah Lyle, John Lindsay, Mr. Lee, Henry Lee, Theo. Lee, Jane Logan.

M.

John Merchant, Henry Moscrop, 2, Caleb Morrison, Mr. Melin, Daniel M'Carty, John M'Clelland, Randolph Mott.

N.

Thomas Neale, 2, Presbury Norton, Nath. Sarratt, Captain Nowl, William R. Noyes.

O.

Thomas Ogden.

P.

William Pike, Marlett Prevost, Edy Powell, George Phillips, John Pittman.

R.

Captain Russel, R. O. Reiley, Mary Robinson.

S.

William D. Skill, Levi Sterns, Basil Spalding, William Stoops, William Spence, Alexander Smith.

T.

Col. Simon Triplett, Joseph Thomas.

W.

Alice Wood, John L. Winslow, Mathew Wotherspoon, Joseph P. Weekes, Ambrose White, Aaron Wilson, Thomas Wellen.

Geo. Gilpin, P. M.

Jan. 2. eo3t

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW;

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh. Dec. 12 law4t

LANDED TO DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,
AND FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.

December 28. d3tlaw4t

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

—

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 86 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion coul ndo.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be protured, aud carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

—

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnsen, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
40 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia. Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

FOR SALE,

NEGRO HARRY;

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—sold for being impertinent—He can care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait

B. DULANY

Dec. 24.

☞ To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one more years, adjoining the place w on he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, w complete set of Tools, a Dwelling H comfortable condition, calculated for t together with between three and four very rich land. From several years ence, I can with truth declare, that th be no better stand for a blacksmith than now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland

Maryland. Broad-Creek, } la
Dec. 9—(15.) }

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand give good wages to a yong man with a ly.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular and Market Ma
Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason and Fowle.

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Ca Newcomb, from Boston,
50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ti

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt C dles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mack Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Le 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Me Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27. 3taw

Marine Insurance Company of lexandria.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, 19th Dec. 18

THE Stockholders in this institution hereby notified, that an election teen directors, will be held at the court in Alexandria on Saturday the fourteen January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'ry*

2awt15th

☞ Mr. Green of Fredericksburg and Davis of Richmond, will insert the advertisement in their respective pap once a week till the 14th January.

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscri Wednesday last, a bright Mula to who called himself GEORGE DYER; he bout twenty eight years of age, five fee inches high, well made; he had on wh went away a suit of country cloth, very worn, but he may probably change clothes. He was brought up on a farm pretends to several other trades, shoe-ma and the carpenter's trades. Plays on the lin. Masters of vessels and all others cautioned against imploying and harb said fellow at their peril. Whoever take said fellow and secures him in any jail so I get him again, shall receive the above ward, and all charges paid, if brought ho

John Rowe

Pomonky, Charles County, } law
Md Dec. 24. }

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel* ceased, insert the following advertiseme the Alexandria Gazette, three times a for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Regi*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained the Orphans' Court of Alexandria in the district of Columbia, letters testa tary on the estate of *James Russel*, late County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All sons having claims against the said dece are hereby warned to exhibit the same the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers before the 4th day of May next, or they by law be excluded from all benefit to estate, and those indebted thereto are req ed to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of vember 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashe
Executors of James Ru

November 4